

BONAPARTE

THE

EMPEROR OF THE GAULS,

Considered as the

LUCIFER AND GOG

OF

Isaiah and Ezekiel :

AND THE

ISSUE OF THE PRESENT CONTEST

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE,

Represented according to

DIVINE REVELATION.

WITH AN

APPEAL TO REASON,

ON THE ERRORS OF COMMENTATORS.

Woe to him that coveteth an evil covetousness to his house, that he may set his nest on high, that he may be delivered from the power of evil.

HABAKKUK, ii. 9.

SECOND EDITION.

By L. MAYER,

AUTHOR OF THE "PROPHETIC MIRROR, OR A HINT TO ENGLAND."

LONDON:

Printed by C. Stower, Charles Street, Hatton Garden ;

AND SOLD BY PARSONS AND SON, LUDGATE HILL,

AND T. WILLIAMS, STATIONERS' COURT.

1804.

[Price One Shilling and Six-pence.]

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872

1871-1872



INTRODUCTION.

AT the present important crisis, when Fanaticism is stealing forth under the garb of sanctity, uttering her invectives against the British Government, its Sovereign, and the Capital of the Empire, it behoveth Christians to attend to the admonition and information of their Lord and Master: “Take heed that no man deceive you; be ye not troubled; many false prophets shall arise, and deceive many.”

The intent of the following Publication is to excite men to hearken to the voice of Revelation and Reason; to trace the Corsican Tyrant in prophecy, through his different stages of power; to identify his person; to shew that his efforts in aspiring towards universal dominion are vain and delusive, and will finally terminate in the utter destruction of the Antichristian Powers and his usurped Empire; and that the British Nation, notwithstanding the secret plottings of its internal enemies, and the boasted threats of its inveterate foes, will be preserved as a place of refuge for the people of God, and rise amidst “the wreck of kingdoms and the crush of empires,” with unrivalled splendour—the wonder and admiration of the world!

Lucifer, Gog, & Bonaparte.

THEY that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee, saying, Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms?

Isaiah, xiv. 16.

IF we take a circumspective view of the 13th and 14th chapters of Isaiah, denominated the burden of Babylon, which Isaiah the son of Amos saw, and compare it with the circumstances that attended the conquest of Babylon, and the dissolution of the Chaldean empire by Cyrus and Darius, kings of the Medes and Persians, it will, on mature deliberation, appear obvious, that Babylon, literally considered, and the death of Belteshazzar could not be alluded to by the allegory, and of course that the prophecy was not then accomplished.

It is said, Chap. xiii, 9, and five following verses: “ Behold, the day of the Lord cometh,
“ cruel, both with wrath and fierce anger, to lay
“ the land desolate; and he shall destroy the sin-
“ ners thereof out of it. For the stars of heaven
“ and the constellations thereof shall not give
“ their light: the sun shall be darkened in his
“ going forth, and the moon shall not cause her
“ light to shine. And I will punish the world
“ for their evil, and the wicked for their iniquity;
“ and I will cause the arrogance of the proud to

“ cease, and will lay low the haughtiness of the
 “ terrible.” By whom was this great work to be
 accomplished? Ver. 3d. “ I have commanded
 “ my sanctified ones, I have also called my
 “ mighty ones for mine anger, even them that
 “ rejoice in my highness. Ver. 13. Therefore I
 “ will shake the heavens, and the earth shall re-
 “ move out of her place, in the wrath of the Lord
 “ of hosts, and in the day of his fierce anger.
 “ Ver. 14. And it shall be as the chased roe, and
 “ as a sheep that no man taketh up: they shall
 “ every man turn to his own people, and flee every
 “ one into his own land. Ver. 15. Every one
 “ that is found shall be thrust through; and every
 “ one that is joined unto them shall fall by the
 “ sword. Ver. 16. Their children also shall be
 “ dashed to pieces before their eyes; their houses
 “ shall be spoiled, and their wives ravished. Ver.
 “ 17. Behold, I will stir up the Medes against
 “ them, which shall not regard silver; and as for
 “ gold, they shall not delight in it. Ver. 18.
 “ Their bows also shall dash the young men to
 “ pieces; and they shall have no pity on the fruit
 “ of the womb; their eye shall not spare children.”

The Medes and Persians cannot literally be con-
 sidered God's sanctified ones, that delighted in his
 highness, as they were Idolators and heathens; or
 be said not to regard silver nor delight in gold;
 nor that they did dash the young men of Babylon
 in pieces, had no pity on the fruit of the womb,
 and spared not children; for when Cyrus first de-
 feated the Chaldeans on the frontiers of Assyria,
 it is recorded in history, that “ he gave all his
 “ prisoners their liberty, to get home to their own
 “ country, without imposing any other conditions
 “ on them than that they and their countrymen

“ should deliver up their arms, and engage no
 “ more in war ; Cyrus taking upon him to defend
 “ them against their enemies, and to put them
 “ into a condition of cultivating their lands with
 “ entire security.” It is said of Babylon, ver. 19,
 “ Babylon, the glory of the kingdoms, the beauty
 “ of the Chaldees’ excellency, shall be as when
 “ God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. Ver. 20,
 “ It shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be
 “ dwelt in from generation to generation.” Ba-
 bylon met with no particular visitation from God,
 but the fate of all sublunary things, a regular dis-
 solution ; for though Xerxes demolished the tower
 in which the temple stood for its excessive wealth,
 Babylon remained a great and populous city for se-
 veral generations, until the reign of the Macedo-
 nian king, Selucia Neckar, who built Selucia in its
 environs, and peopled it with five hundred thousand
 persons, drawn from Babylon ; after which it de-
 clined for several ages, until the people of that
 country were at a loss to tell where it stood. Again.
 Babylon was taken with the loss of very few indi-
 viduals. Nor were there any particular acts of cruelty
 exercised on its inhabitants ; for Cyrus, by drying
 up the river Euphrates, penetrated into the heart
 of the city without opposition, when they were en-
 gaged in rioting, drunkenness and debauchery,
 surprized the guards in the capital, cut them in
 pieces, and killed the king. Those about him
 were then put to flight ; the rest submitted, and
 Babylon became the seat of the Media Persian
 empire.

It is said of the King of Babylon, alluded to by
 the prophecy, Chap. xiv. 24, “ The Lord of hosts
 hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought,
 so shall it come to pass ; and as I have purposed,

“ so shall it stand. Ver. 25. That I will break
 “ the Assyrian in my land, and upon my moun-
 “ tains tread him underfoot:” (in allusion to Pa-
 lestina) “ then shall his yoke depart from off them,
 “ and his burden depart from off their shoulders.”
 The individual alluded to, under the denomination
 of Lucifer, the son of the morning, is represented
 in the prophecy, ver. 12, as having weakened the
 nations ; and ver. 13, saying in his heart, “ I will
 “ exalt my throne above the stars of God : I will
 “ sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in
 “ the side of the north. Ver. 14. I will ascend above
 “ the heights of the clouds ; I will be like the most
 “ High.” In allusion to his aspiring after an
 universal dominion, which he was not to obtain.
 “ Ver. 15. Thou shalt be brought down to hell,
 “ to the sides of the pit.”

As Evil-merodach, Nebuchadnezzar's son, reigned
 only two years, which was spent in sloth ; and his
 grandson succeeded him to the Babylonian empire,
 whose extent, according to Dan. ii. 38, was to
 where the children of men, the beast of the field,
 and the fowls of heaven dwell ; and chap. iv. 22,
 the greatness of its dominion reached even to the
 end of the earth : it is obvious, therefore, that
 Belteshazzar, according to sacred history, was the
 Monarch of the then known world, and could not
 be represented by Lucifer, who is described as as-
 piring after an universal dominion. From the gene-
 ral consent of profane history, Belteshazzar was en-
 gaged in no other wars but against the Medes and
 Persians, who formed a conspiracy against the Ba-
 bylonian empire ; and as the King of Babylon was
 slain in the gates of his palace, he could not be
 the Lucifer alluded to by the prophecy. So also
 when Cyrus entered Assyria, he found the country

well peopled and in a high state of cultivation, adorned with many sumptuous buildings, and enriched by commerce; therefore it could not be said, with propriety, that Belteshazzar destroyed his land, slayed his people, made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof, according to ver. 17 and 20. Nor that he opened not the house of his prisoners; for the greater part of the captive Jews, in the Babylonian empire, were either raised to places of eminence, or had great possessions; so as, that when Cyrus issued a proclamation for their restoration, not above one tenth part returned to Jerusalem.

With respect to the restoration of the Jews, alluded to in the first and second verses of the 14th chapter, it is positively asserted, that when it shall be accomplished, and the Lord shall have set them in their land, “strangers shall be
 “ joined with them, and they shall cleave to the
 “ house of Jacob; and the people shall take them,
 “ and bring them to their place: and the house
 “ of Israel shall possess them in the land of the
 “ Lord for servants and handmaids: and they
 “ shall take them captives, whose captives they
 “ were; and they shall rule over their oppressors.”
 The restoration of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, was not attended with the circumstances recited in the above prophecy; for, from the rebuilding the temple to its completion, and the rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, they were continually opposed and harrassed by their enemies; and according to Nehemiah, “half wrought in
 “ the work: the other half held both the spear,
 “ the shield, the bow and the harbinger; and the
 “ builders had every one his sword girded on his
 “ side.”

To make the prophecies in the Old and New Testament agree with each other, respecting Babylon, it will be necessary to consider them in a two-fold point of view ; that is, literally and figuratively ; the former to allude to Babylon, the seat of the Chaldean empire, the latter to the whole mass of error, idolatry, and superstition*.

The prophecy under consideration evidently alludes to some prince at the head of an idolatrous and powerful nation, who should arise in the latter ages of the world. As Bonaparte, at the head of the French nation, has nearly concentrated the antichristian powers into an empire, and is endeavouring to subjugate the nations and extend his dominions universally over the whole earth, I shall, in order to prove he is alluded to by the prophecy, without further introduction, consider him under the characters represented of Lucifer, in the fourth, fifth, and sixth verses of the chapter, viz.

As king of the anti-christian powers, or mystical Babylon.

As an oppressor and exacter of gold.

As the staff of the wicked, and sceptre of the rulers.

As he who smote the people in wrath with a continual stroke ; he that ruled the nations in anger.

That Bonaparte is alluded to in Rev. ix. and xiii. under the appellation of Abaddon and Apollyon, the angel of the bottomless pit, the king of the locusts, the beast with two horns and head of the anti-christian powers, I have sufficiently proved in a former publication, entitled “ The Prophetic

* See the Prophetic Mirror, page 12—16, 28 and 29.

“Mirror.” His conduct respecting the contributions he levied on the inhabitants of Genoa, his enormous exactions from the Duke of Modena, with whom the French nation were not at war, his plundering Lodi, Milan, Pavia, Pizzigithone, Cremona, Parma, the whole of Lombardy, Italy, Malta and Egypt, sufficiently denote him an oppressor and exacter of gold: and the amazing sums extorted from Spain, Portugal, Holland and the neutral Powers; fully justify the propriety of the allusion.

Again. It is notorious, that previous to his appointment to the command of the armies of Italy, they were in the most deplorable condition, being nearly destitute of ammunition and cloaths, their provisions short, and in a state of mutiny. The rulers of the republic were nearly sunk into a state of despair; at which period, the different factions at Paris made a desperate effort to regain their liberty, by taking up arms against the Convention, in which they had nearly succeeded, as the troops of the line refused to obey the command of Barras, and fire on their fellow citizens. Bonaparte steps forward: the streets of Paris, the churches and altars are streaming with blood, the voice of liberty is silenced, and the Convention established in their authority. It was him that raised the army of Italy from their abject situation, and led them forth to defeat the powers that opposed them. It was him that spread terror and devastation over the continent of Europe. It was him that deluged Egypt with blood. It was him that brought the French nation to their greatness of power; and it is him that is threatening to devote the whole of the British nation to the plunder and

ferocity of his soldiers ; and those that are found under arms, to immediate death.

Urged on with these views, the armies of France are waiting a favorable opportunity to invade our coasts, looking up to their sanguinary chief to lead them forth to riot in new scenes of rapine and blood : he therefore may be said to be the staff of the wicked and sceptre of the rulers.

Again. If we view Bonaparte emerging from obscurity, and trace him through every stage of power, it will appear obvious, that he has “ smote the people in wrath with a continual stroke, and ruled the nations in anger.” Witness the massacre of the royalists at Toulon, and the inhabitants of Paris, on the 4th of October, 1795, both of which he executed with the most wanton barbarity ; his ordering the whole of the municipality of Milan to be shot ; his setting fire to the village of Benasco, and putting every one of the inhabitants to death ; his massacring those of Mari, Fermo and Macegara, besides the many acts of cruelty he committed in Italy and Germany ; his basely storming the defenceless town of Alexandria, without summoning it to surrender, and putting nearly the whole of the inhabitants to the sword, and those of the villages that opposed his power ; his massacre of 6,000 Turks in the Mosques at Cairo, 3,800 prisoners at Jaffa, and his poisoning 500 of his sick and wounded soldiers, together with the series of tyranny and oppression he exerciseth over the nations that have submitted to his authority, evidently demonstrates the propriety of considering him alluded to by Isaiah, under the appellation of Lucifer, who has been suffered to accumulate power, “ in order to punish the world for their evil and the wicked for their iniquity ;

“ that made the earth to tremble, that did shake
“ kingdoms.”

With respect to the final issue of his contest with Great Britain, I presume it will terminate in the total destruction of his usurped empire. Daniel saith, chap. vii. 11. that he “ beheld, even
“ till the beast was slain, and his body destroyed,
“ and given to the burning flame.” The angel declares, ver. 27, “ that the kingdom and domi-
“ nion, and the greatness of the kingdom under
“ the whole heaven shall be given to the people
“ of the saints of the most High.” Also respect-
ing the happy period when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, it is said, in allusion to the subduing the inordinate and turbulent passions of men, (Isaiah xi. 6.) “ the wolf also shall
“ dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie
“ down with the kid; and the calf and the young
“ lion and the fatling together, and a little child
“ shall lead them.” In the 20th verse of the chapter under consideration, it is added. “ The seed of
evil doers shall never be renowned.” It therefore is inconsistent with prophecy that Bonaparte should finally prosper, plant his banners on the British isles, extend his empire over the earth, and that its inhabitants should groan under the iron rod of his oppressive power. Ver. 21, “ Prepare slaughter
“ for his children, for the iniquity of their fathers,
“ that they do not rise nor possess the land, nor
“ fill the face of the world with cities; for I will
“ rise up against them saith the Lord of hosts,
“ and cut of from Babylon the name and remnant
“ and son and nephew, saith the Lord.” Then the whole earth will be at rest and quiet: they will break “ forth into singing (ver. viii.) “ saying
“ *since thou art laid down no feller is come up against*

us. (ver. ix.) “ Hell from beneath is moved for thee
 “ to meet thee at thy coming : it stirreth up the
 “ dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth ;
 “ it hath raised up from their thrones all the kings
 “ of the nations. (ver. xxxi.) “ Howl, O gate ;
 “ cry, O city ; thou, whole Palestina, art dis-
 “ solved : for there shall come from the north
 “ a smoke, and none shall be alone in his ap-
 “ pointed times.”

Palestina being that part of Turkey, which formerly was in the possession of the Jews, who were used as a rod to smite the Canaanites, and depopulated the country. The dissolving of Palestina may therefore be supposed to have an allusion to the wresting of Palestina, from the Turkish Government, and the dissolution of that empire. It is said of the destruction of the Turkish empire; Ezekiel xxxvi. 2. “ Thus saith the Lord God; because the enemy hath said against you, (the
 “ mountains of Israel) Aha! even the ancient high
 “ places are our’s in possession : ver. v. Therefore
 “ thus saith the Lord God ; surely in the fire of my
 “ jealousy have I spoken against the residue of
 “ the heathen, and against all Idumea, which
 “ have appointed my land into their possession.
 ver. viii. “ But ye O mountains of Israel, ye shall
 “ shoot forth your branches, and yield your fruit
 “ to my people of Israel ; for they are at hand to
 “ come.” So also Isaiah xxxiv. v. “ My sword
 “ shall be bathed in heaven : behold, it shall come
 “ down upon Idumea, and upon the people of my
 “ curse, to judgment.”

The 29th verse, of the chapter under consideration, appears to me to represent, under various hieroglyphics, the revolutions that have alternately succeeded each other in the promised land, from

the time of Joshua to the present period, and proves the propriety of the above application.

The Babylonians, I presume, are evidently considered in that prophecy, as the nation that broke the rod, that first smote Palestina, which were the Jews, by destroying their political existence, and carrying them into captivity.

The serpent's root and serpent, I conceive, have an immediate reference to Cyrus, and Alexander the Great, as they may be said to have possessed the wisdom of the serpent; for the former through art and policy gained the conquest of Babylon, and the latter, by introducing a new system of war and military discipline among his soldiers, defeated the vast army of Darius, in the plains of Issus, and extended his empire over the greater part of the east.

The cockatrice may be supposed to represent the Roman empire, which succeeded that of the Grecians; for the Romans sprang up as a cockatrice contrary to nature, not according to the general and progressive rise of kingdoms and empires, and the increase of population and power; but from the assembling of a banditti of robbers, that ravaged the neighbouring countries, and had resource to rapine for the continuance of their posterity. By annexing the kingdoms to their empire which submitted to their arms, they increased their power; and by treating those that opposed them with the most rigid barbarity, they struck terror through the earth, and extended their empire nearly over the then known world.

The fiery flying serpent appears to me to allude to the Turkish and Saracen empire, which superseded the Romans, depopulated Asia, carried terror and devastation wherever they shaped their course,

and nearly destroyed one half of the inhabitants of Europe.

The prophecies of Ezekiel respecting Gog are also, I conceive, to be considered in a figurative point of view; for it is evident, according to ver. 8th. of chap. xxxviii. and ver. 21. of chap. xxxix. they have a reference to the latter years when God would set his glory among the heathen, and they should see his judgment that he has executed, and his hand that he has layed upon them: And it is universally acknowledged by historians, that in the time of Ezekiel there was no such a prince as Gog in existence, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal.

Some commentators have supposed Cambyses, the son of Cyrus and Antiochus Epiphanes, to be represented by Gog, on account of their cruelty, impiety, insatiable covetousness, and indignation against the Jews; others are of opinion the prophecy relates to the persecutions of the Gentiles against the Christians, and the irruptions of the Goths and other barbarous nations into the Roman empire; and some to the ravages which the Turks made in Asia, and to the oppressions, which in the latter days, Antichrist would bring upon the true professors of our most holy religion.

The prophecy respecting Gog cannot allude to Cambyses, or Antiochus Epiphanes, on account of their wars and barbarities; or their persecuting the Jews; as Smerdis, the successor of the former, and Antiochus Eupater, the successor of the latter, possessed in a great measure the same dispositions, and were equally the Jews' inveterate enemies, and harrassed them as much as ever; but when Gog shall have been destroyed, it is said, ver. 9. "They that

“ dwell in the cities of Israel shall go forth, and set
 “ on fire and burn the weapons, both the shields and
 “ the bucklers, the bows and the arrows, and the
 “ hand staves, and the spears, and they shall burn
 “ them with fire seven years: ver. 10. so that they
 “ shall take no wood out of the field, neither cut
 “ down any out of the forests; for they shall burn the
 “ weapons with fire, and they shall spoil those
 “ that spoiled them, and rob those that robbed
 “ them, saith the Lord God.” So also at the same
 period, ver. 6. “ I (the Lord God) will send a
 “ fire on Magog,* and among them that dwell
 “ carelessly in the isles: and they shall know that
 “ I am the Lord.” Ver. 7. “ So will I make my
 “ holy name known in the midst of my people
 “ Israel, and I will not let them pollute my holy
 “ name any more.” Which prophecies have not
 hitherto been accomplished; for the Jews, as a
 nation and people, remain under the judgments of
 God, for their transgressions, and are, politically
 considered, a dead body. There are many heathen
 nations, now in existence, who have ever been,
 respecting the knowledge of the Lord, in gross
 darkness; and also multitudes living carelessly,
 not only in the remote parts of the earth, but
 among civilized nations of Europe, who, according
 to Romans, i. 28. as they did not like to retain God
 in their knowledge, “ God (hath given) over to a
 “ reprobate mind, to do those things which are not
 “ convenient, ver. 29, being filled with all unrighte-
 “ ousness, fornication and wickedness; ver. 32, who,
 “ knowing the judgment of God, that they which
 “ commit such things are worthy of death, not only

* Magog appears to me to have a reference, to the Greek Church.

“do the same, but have pleasure in them that do them.” Again, The death of Cambyses and Antiochus Epiphanes do not agree with the dissolution of Gog, for the former died in the town of Ecbatana, at the foot of mount Carmel, on his return from Egypt, instead of the open field, according to ver. 5. Ezekiel. xxxix; and the latter in the town of Taba, on the confines of Persia and Babylon, instead of the mountains of Israel, according to ver. 4.

However commentators may have differed in their opinions concerning the particular application of the prophecy respecting Gog, yet they agree in general that Gog is a fictitious name, and alludes to some prince at the head of a great and powerful nation, who should arise in the latter ages of the world. As hitherto, there has been no prince that answers to the description given of Gog, it therefore cannot but appear obvious to every reasonable being, who will give it the least consideration, that the prophecy respecting Gog has not been fully accomplished. If the prophecies relating to the beast, with two horns like a lamb, Rev. xiii. and those of Lucifer and Gog, Isaiah. xiv. and Ezekiel. xxxviii. are considered as alluding to one and the same individual, the circumstances recited in those prophecies will point out Bonaparte's complete portrait, by describing his ingress, character, situation and progress; and I have endeavoured to prove in a former publication, entitled the Prophetic Mirror, that he is considered in Rev. 16. under a threefold allusion, namely, the dragon, the beast, and the false prophet, who is to gather the kings of the earth, and of the whole world, to the battle of that great day of God Almighty, which is to take place on the destruction of Gog; and represented by Joel,

chap. iii. 9th to the 17th verse. I have also shewn that his horns denote his civil and ecclesiastical power, which have been encreasing in strength; and that by the beast arising out of the earth, it is clearly intimated that he was to spring from among the lower classes of the people, and obtain the sovereign power by usurpation; for beasts, in prophetic language, not only represent nations but the individuals in whom the government thereof is centred.

Bonaparte's character, under the appellation of Lucifer, is that of an oppressive, wicked, cruel, avaricious, proud and ambitious tyrant, who should involve the whole world in war, make the earth to tremble, and shake kingdoms. St. John, in allusion to his military exploits, saith Rev. xiii. 13. "he doth great wonders, so that he maketh fire come down from heaven on the earth, in the sight of men, ver. 14. and deceiveth them that dwell on the earth by the means of those miracles which he had power to do." Fire, in prophecy, is an emblematical representation of war (see Numbers, xxi. 28.) by which he has raised the French Republic to its greatness of power, and obliged the nations of the earth to acknowledge their independence and his authority.

His having "power to give life unto the image of the beast, that the image of the beast, should both speak and cause that as many as would not worship the image of the beast should be killed," Rev. xiii. 15, has been both literally and figuratively accomplished, in the destruction of individuals, and the political existence of nations. His situation is delineated Ezekiel xxxviii. as the head of a great nation, under the appellation of Gog, who should collect a mighty host, in order to ravage, subdue and "govern the whole earth." His pro-

gress is described, ver. 9. “thou shalt ascend
 “and come like a storm, thou shalt be like a
 “cloud to cover the land, thou and all thy
 “bands, and many people with thee.”

Like a mighty tempest the armies of France, under Bonaparte, rushed forth on the continent of Europe, ravaged Italy, Malta and Egypt, and are threatening to extend themselves over our peaceful abodes, and with unremitting fury to spread desolation over the earth. Joel, I conceive, in allusion to the present period says, chap. ii. 1. 2. “Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an
 “alarm in my holy mountain—for the day of the
 “Lord cometh, for it is nigh at hand. Ver. 2.
 “A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day
 “of clouds and of thick darkness.” Daniel also states, chap. xii. 1. “that it should be a
 “time of trouble, such as never was since
 “there was a nation, even to that same time:” and in the 20th verse of Ezekiel xxxviii. the commotions that seemingly are about to take place, are described as a terrible convulsion of nature, “the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of the heaven, and the beasts of the field, and all creeping
 “things that creep upon the earth, and all the
 “men that are upon the face of the earth shall
 “shake at my presence, and the mountains shall
 “be thrown down,* and the steep places shall
 “fall, and every wall shall fall to the ground.”

Bonaparte’s expedition against Egypt and Syria, is described, ver. 8th. “Thou shalt come into the
 “land that is brought back from the sword, and
 “is gathered out of many people, against the
 “mountains of Israel, which have been *long*

* See Prophetic Mirror, Page 32.

“waste: but it is brought forth out of the nations.”

The population of Turkey, in former years, being chiefly supported by prisoners taken in war, it may literally be said to have been brought back from the sword, and gathered out of many people. An author of no small respectability, in the beginning of the last century, in his description of Turkey; says, “the Turks are in general personable men, their women beautiful, and of an easy and agreeable shape, which is not to be wondered at, since most of the beauties of Georgia and Circassia are transported thither; and, upon a moderate computation, slaves taken in their wars amount one year with another to a number not less than 20,000.” Sir Paul Ricaut was of opinion, “that the preventing slaves being taken and carried into Turkey, would be a means of diminishing the power of the Turks, and in process of time, prove the destruction of that empire,” which is nearly accomplished. It is notorious, that the militia of Turkey were originally composed of male children that had been carried into captivity, and brought up in the seraglios under the most rigid discipline.

The mountains of Israel, *which have been long waste*, (which is what is implied in the original) appears to me to be a very striking description of the state of Palestina since the destruction of Jerusalem, as it is literally, “*turned from a fruitful land into barrenness, for the wickedness of them who dwell therein.*” For such is the dismal state of this country, at present, that the greater part thereof is not only laid waste, but even where

“duly manured it is generally observed that the soil is not nearly so fertile as formerly.”*

The mountains of Israel (or Palestina) dwelling safely when Gog should come against them, appears to me to be literally accomplished, by Bonaparte's defeat at Acre, and the French being obliged to evacuate Egypt. It is said, I conceive, of Bonaparte, under a borrowed appellation, which appears to have a reference to the head of the Romish Church, Daniel. xi. 42. “He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries: and the land of Egypt shall not escape. Ver. 43. “But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt; and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps.” It is well known that the gold and silver, and precious things of Egypt, have been transported to France, and that Bonaparte has grasped the civil and ecclesiastical reins of government; since which the blacks of St. Domingo have plundered and ravaged that country, and established themselves into an independent state. The Ethiopians may be said to have been at his steps by following his example.

Bonaparte's intended invasion of Britain is foretold, Ezekiel xxxviii. ver. 10. “Thus saith the Lord God, it shall also come to pass that at the same time shall things come into thy mind, and thou shalt think an evil thought. Ver. 11. and thou shalt say, I will go up to the land of unwalled villages, I will go to them that are at rest, that dwell safely, all of them dwelling without walls and having neither bars nor gates.”

It cannot but be obvious to every reasonable and intelligent being, of the least consideration,

* Gordon's Geographical Grammar, Page, 282.

that the British nation is alluded to in its present situation, by the above prophecy, under the denomination of a land of unwall'd villages, having, with but few exceptions, neither bars nor gates, as there is not any other nation or kingdom, or empire, excepting the states of America, that comes under this denomination; and it is equally evident, that the inhabitants of the British isles have dwelt in safety, whilst surrounding nations have been involved in all the horrors of war, dearth and pestilence, the rumour thereof having only hitherto reached our shores, and though our internal enemies have plotted the destruction of our peace and happiness; and in conjunction with our inveterate foes have exerted every effort to cast down the fabric of our constitution, it has weathered out every storm, and still remains a monument of God's providential care. Each individual may, in a figurative point of view, be said to be sitting, under his vine, and under his fig-tree, enjoying the fruits of their labours. The British nation is also described, ver. 12. under the denomination of desolate places, that are now inhabited, and the people that are gathered out of the nations, which have gotten cattle and goods, that dwell in the midst of the land. It is notorious, that previous to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, agriculture was little known in Britain; and until after the tenth century, it could not be said to have been in a state of cultivation. It is also well known, that its present inhabitants are composed of a people that have been gathered from out of the nations; and respecting its present state, it is justly esteemed for commerce, riches, and agriculture, the first nation in the world.

The object of Bonaparte's armament is recited,

verse. 13 “To take a spoil, to take a prey;
 “to carry away silver and gold; to take away
 “cattle and goods, and to take a great spoil.”
 It is well known, that not only the public
 treasure of Britain, and the properties of individuals
 are intended to be devoted to the plunder
 of the armies of France by their sanguinary chief,
 but even a nominal division has already taken
 place, and held forth as an incitement to stimulate
 his legions to the desperate attempt of invading
 Britain, and fill them with an enthusiastic
 ardour in the delusive and destructive enterprise.

The opposition Bonaparte has hitherto met with
 from Britain is also, I conceive, described ver. 13.
 under borrowed appellations; for the merchants of
 Sheba and Dedan appear to me to have an immediate
 allusion to the united Lords and Commons of Great
 Britain and Ireland, arming the nation, and transacting
 in Parliament all the weighty concerns of the British
 empire, whose grandeur, riches and maritime power,
 have proceeded from commerce and industry, and
 therefore may, with propriety, also be denominated
 a land of merchants. And as a lion is not only
 emblematical of courage, magnanimity and fortitude,
 but the familiar hieroglyphic of the naval and
 military forces of Britain, who hitherto have
 been the only obstacle to retard the progress of
 the disturber of the peace of Europe, and the
 means employed to check his ambition, it is reasonable
 to suppose they are alluded to under the
 appellation of lions in the prophecy.

The interposition of Providence, and the failure
 of Bonaparte's expedition, I presume is recited chap.
 xxxix. 1, 2. “Thus saith the Lord God, behold

“ I am against thee O Gog. And I will turn thee back, and leave but the sixth part of thee;” or *strike thee with six plagues; or draw thee back with a hook of six teeth*, which figurative expressions appear to me to have an allusion to the manner of his intended attack, and the order of his defeat. It also seems probable, from his sanguinary disposition, and the great force collected on the sea coasts of France, that with a view to obtain the favourite object of his ardent desire, he has devoted army after army to destruction.

Again it is said of Gog, that God will cause him to come up from the north parts; which evidently implies (if the place where Ezekiel wrote the prophecy be considered, namely, Jerusalem) that the local situation of Gog must be to the southward of the land of unwall'd villages, the habitation of the merchants of Sheba and Dedan, which he was about to plunder.

An expedition by Bonaparte against Palestina, under the denomination of the mountains of Israel, I conceive, is also stated to take place by the prophecy, which would prove his final destruction, ver. 2. “ I (that is the Lord God) will bring thee upon the mountains of Israel: ver. 3. 4. And I will smite thy bow out of thy left hand, and will cause thine arrows to fall out of thy right hand, thou shalt fall upon the mountains of Israel, thou and all thy bands, and the people that is with thee; I will give thee unto the ravenous birds of every sort, and to the beasts of the field, to be devoured, ver. 5. “ Thou shalt fall upon the open field, for I have spoken it, saith the Lord God.”

The allegory, contained in the above verses, has evidently an allusion to the defeat of a mighty host, by war and pestilence, or by some extraordinary

dispensation of Providence, which I conceive is comprehended under the denominations of the beasts of the field, and the ravenous birds of every sort. So also chap. xxxviii. 21. “ I will call for a sword against him (namely Gog) throughout all my holy mountain, saith the Lord God: every man’s sword shall be against his brother. ver. 22. And I will plead against him with pestilence, and with blood; and I will rain upon him, and upon his bands, and upon the many people that are with him, an overflowing rain, and great hailstones, fire and brimstone.” Having previously shewn (page 18) that Bonaparte is alluded to in Daniel xi. 42. under a borrowed appellation, as stretching forth his hand over Egypt, and transporting its treasures to France; that the Libyans and Ethiopians have followed his steps; and according to ver. 44. that he is now going forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many, so also, I conceive, as stated ver. 45. he will “ plant the tabernacle of his palace, (a magnificent booth) between the seas in the glorious holy mountain*, and (as previously stated) will come to his end and none shall help him.

“ The Lord shall roar from on high, and utter his voice from his holy habitation; he shall mightily roar from his habitation; he shall give a shout, as they that tread the grapes, against all the inhabitants of the earth. A noise shall come even to the ends of the earth; for the Lord hath a controversy with the nations; he will plead with all flesh; I will give them that

* Mount Sinai stands on a kind of peninsula, formed by two arms of the Red Sea, one of which stretches out towards the north, and is called the Gulph of Kolsom; the other towards the east, and is called the Gulph of Elan.

“ are wicked to the sword, saith the Lord. Thus
 “ saith the Lord of hosts, behold, evil shall go
 “ forth from nation to nation, and a great whirl-
 “ wind shall be raised up from the coasts of the
 “ earth. And the slain of the Lord shall be at
 “ that day from one end of the earth even unto
 “ the other end of the earth: they shall not be
 “ lamented, neither gathered, nor buried, they
 “ shall be as dung upon the ground.” Jeremiah
 xxxv. 30. to 34.

Micah iv. 8. “ And thou O Tower of the flock,
 “ the strong hold of the daughter of Zion, unto
 “ thee shall it come, **EVEN THE FIRST DOMI-**
 “ **NION, THE KINGDOM SHALL COME TO**
 “ **THE DAUGHTER OF JERUSALEM.**”

If the figures be considered in the above verse,
 cited from Micah, and their connection with
 other parts of prophecy respecting the last days,
 when “ the mountain of the house of the Lord
 shall be established on the top of the mountains,”
 and its enemies be totally destroyed, as represented
 in Ezekiel xxxix. 17. to 21. and Joel iii. 12. to
 14. it will appear obvious, that under the appella-
 tions of the tower of the flock, and the strong hold
 of the daughter of Zion, a nation is alluded to in
 the latter age of the world who should arrest the
 power of Gog, and accomplish his destruction; for
 the daughter of Zion, who is universally acknow-
 ledged to be the church of Christ, is represented
 in the prophecy as having a horn and hoofs, the
 emblems of temporal power and dominion; and
 commanded, verse 13. to “ Arise and thresh, for
 “ I (that is God,) will make thine horn iron,
 “ and I will make thy hoofs brass, and thou shalt
 “ beat in pieces many people.” As a nation
 is alluded to by Micah, under the above appellation,

and the British nation has not only afforded a refuge to the afflicted, distressed and persecuted people of God, and sheltered men from the iron rod of the oppressor's power, but supported the truths of the gospel, in the latter age, against infidelity and superstition, and where christians have enjoyed an uninterrupted possession of civil and religious liberty, wholly exempt from the horrid clang of arms, the thunders and ravages of war, and sat down under the smiles of divine love to partake of all the privileges and ordinances of the gospel, it therefore may be said to be the tower of Christ's flock, and the strong hold of the daughter of Zion, and appears evidently alluded to by the prophecy.

From the above considerations, let the inhabitants of this highly favored isle, not only lift up their hearts in gratitude for blessings received, but let every individual emulate each other in the glorious cause in which they are engaged, and with a confidential hope and a humble dependance on God for divine assistance, bid defiance to our inveterate and blasphemous foe; and at the appointed time let us in obedience to the divine command, arise in the name of the Lord of hosts, not only to hurl destruction on the armies of France, that dare invade our sacred shores, but to wrest nations from the Tyrant's oppressive power, banish rapine and murder out of the earth, dispel the dark clouds of ignorance and error from among men, and bear the glad tidings of salvation to the remotest parts of the world!

